INFORMATION LETTER

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Luckman Committee Recruits Services of Katherine Smith

The Association has been requested to donate the temporary services of Katherine Smith, Director of the Home Economics Division, to the Citizens Food Committee. Charles Luckman, Chairman, wired Secretary Carlos Campbell from the White House, October 22, as follows:

"The Consumer Service Section of the Citizens Food Committee is greatly in need of a few experienced women who can give that section whole or part-time assistance in developing consumer service material. We would greatly appreciate it if you could release your Home Serv-

(Please turn to page 443)

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An interpretative statement on the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 will be ready for distribution in two weeks. Copies can be obtained from the Labor Department, Washington 25, D. C.

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A special Sweet Corn Commodity Committee has been proposed to promote the development of a satisfactory mechanical sweet corn harvester or harvesters, and to initiate and foster research projects on corn. (For details, see page 442.)

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Favorable Position of Canned Foods Emphasized by Release

Press releases showing the generally favorable position of canned foods in the current price structure were sent by the Association to the daily newspapers of 13 cities. The findings were based on a survey of retail price quotations in Boston, Baltimore, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Milwaukee, and Dallas. For each city the press release showed the percentage change of retail price quotations in the stores of the given city of October 1, 1947, compared with October 1, 1946, for canned vegetables, canned fruits, and canned citrus juices. Another press release showing the average for the cities was released to the national wire and radio services at the same time.

Seek Wage and Hour Changes

The House Labor Subcommittee, studying the need for changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act, this week heard recommendations from a former Wage and Hour Administrator that Congress define the "Area of Production," extend minimum wage provisions to include industrialized farms, raise the minimum wage, and amend the law so that trick clauses in contracts can be voided. Maj. Gen. Phillip B. Fleming, who is now Federal Works Administrator, appeared at the request of the Subcommittee, and recommended four major changes in the Wage and Hour law.

He said Congress should define the "Area of Production" and enact its definition into law.

"I have felt it desirable to extend some wage protection to workers on large or industrialized farms. The breakover line might be difficult to work out but I have in mind the specific exemption of the 'family-sized farm' and the inclusion of those farms where manpower has been largely supplemented by machinery," General Fleming explained.

Testifying as to his views on the minimum wage, the official declared "the present (See *Seek Wage and Hour Changes*, page 441)

Revised Rules of Arbitration Mailed to All Canners This Week

Revised Rules of Arbitration for the use in the arbitration of commercial controversies involving the sales of canned foods, and an improved recommended arbitration clause for use in sales contracts, were mailed to the entire canning industry on October 23, by the National Canners Association. The revised rules will be used by the Joint Arbitration (See *Revised Rules of Arbitration*, page 443)

Journal of Commerce Article Stresses Position of Canned Foods

"Low canned food prices may bring consumer relief in price spiral" is the heading on an article by Secretary Carlos Campbell, published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, October 9. In the article the flexibility of the canning industry in meeting postwar demands is stressed and the production risks taken by canners last year along with the competitive character of the industry are cited as the basis for the present favorable price structure on a majority of canned food products.

The article features the same theme that the Association has used in recent press releases and was also the subject of Mr. Campbell's

address to the Michigan Canners Association as reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. Full text of the article follows:

There is a lot of talk these days about high prices of food. Few have indicated by what standards these prices are considered high. It is obvious, however, that most consumers think in terms of dollar and cent prices quoted today compared with dollar and cent prices quoted at some previous time. Usually the comparison is made with the latest normal peacetime period, that is, immediately before the war. When making such a comparison few realize that the dollars are not the same in value as they were before the war.

What Is a Dollar Worth?

What is a dollar worth today? A short but factual answer is that a dollar is worth what one can get for it. If all of the products or items that a consumer buys are taken into account, it will be observed that it takes about two dollars today to buy the same number or quantity that one dollar would have purchased before the war. In other words, if a consumer goes up and down the street, from store to store, buying this and that, she finds that when all is completed she can, with the same amount of money, buy only about half as much now as she could in 1939. Thus we say that the dollar is today only worth about 50¢ in the marketplace as compared to the prewar era.

It does not follow, however, that the welfare of the consumer has depreciated with the purchasing power of the dollar. It is obvious that if one's income has doubled since the pre-war period his present economic status is not lowered because he has to pay two dollars now for what he could buy for one dollar before. In the final analysis the consumer is interested in how much food, clothing and other items can be purchased with the money he or she gets for working, but immediate attention is usually directed to the price one is required to pay for these articles.

Much has been said recently regarding the high prices of food. Few, however, have called attention to the fact that these prices are in terms of dollars that are now worth only 50¢. Many foods are today selling well above the prices of the prewar period even if one takes into account the decreased value of the dollar. Canned foods, however, are relatively lower in price today than they were during the prewar period 1935-39. That is to say that when one takes into account the fact that consumers today are having to pay twice as much on the average for all things they buy, canned goods are relatively cheaper than before the war.

Following the close of the war in 1945, canners gambled that the demand for canned foods would continue at a relatively high level, first because consumer purchasing power was high, due to full employment at relatively high wages. Secondly, because wholesalers' warehouses were empty and retailers' shelves bare. They realized that these distribution channels had to be filled and at the same time a heavy consumer demand was to be satisfied. Consequently, production of canned fruits and vegetables in 1946 reached the all-time record of about 500 million cases or, in other words, almost double the average production for the five years immediately preceding the war.

Canning is a highly competitive business. Each and every canner realized that if he did not produce enough to meet the demand of his customers as soon as possible some other canner or canners would produce the pack to satisfy them. Consequently, there was in the aggregate an immediate response in the form of a record production during the first season following the close of the war. In fact, the 1946 pack was of such size as to warrant the conclusion of Government officials that for canned fruits and vegetables the supply had reached a point in relation to demand that would insure to the consuming public that price protection which the OPA had given during the war years. Thus it was posible in late 1946 to remove the OPA price controls with reasonable assurance that the prices to the consumer would not get out of line. A year has passed since price controls were removed and experience has demonstrated the soundness of that judgment. Retail prices today of some canned vegetables are lower than they were a year ago under price control. Others are at about the same level and still others have advanced to cover costs that were not reflected in the OPA price ceilings.

Wholesale prices of many canned fruits and vegetables are today definitely lower than they were a year ago. A representative wholesale grocer's price list was recently published in *The New York Journal of Commerce* which showed that canned vegetables as a group were being offered at 22 per cent under their price a year ago. Each of the 12 canned vegetables listed was priced lower than in September and October, 1946. Canned fruits likewise were being offered at prices that were 16.5 per cent lower than a year ago with none of the prices higher today than they were in September and October, 1946.

Not all industries were in a position to adjust their production to increasing levels of demand as rapidly as the canning industry. The canning industry during the war produced, substantially, the same products as are packed for peace-time demand. Consequently, when the war closed, the problem of reconversion was minimized. It was therefore, possible to step up production the first season.

It should be mentioned, however, that canners have the same handicap as all food producers in adjusting their production to changes in demand, which is that there is usually only one time in a period of 12 months that a crop can be grown. If demand increases after a crop can be harvested, canners cannot increase their supply of most fruits and vegetables during that interim. Retail prices, may, because of that situation, reflect in some instances the consumer's competitive bidding for their share of a supply that cannot be increased immediately. In fact, substantial adjustments on an annual basis may be made for only the products of the crops that are planted and harvested each year. In the case of canned fruit there is frequently an interval of years between the time plans are made to increase packs, trees are planted, developed to bearing, and the time fruit is ready for harvest and packing. It should also be mentioned that plans for annual adjustments in size of packs frequently miscarry because of variation in yields due to uncontrollable growing conditions, that is, temperature, rainfall, etc.

Guarantee of Fair Prices

It is recognized by all who have studied the food situation that the best guarantee of fair prices is that production be adjusted to the level of demand as promptly as possible. Owing to the seasonal characteristics of food production it is not feasible to make production changes as frequently as in other industries. Consequently the level of the food supply may at times during the year be out of line in relation to demand, particularly when demand is increasing or decreasing rapidly. In order for food producers to increase their production to meet an increasing demand such as that experienced during the past year, it is obviously necessary for them to produce more than the current demand during the season of production indicates will be required for the year. Such a production program involves considerable risk. First, it almost inevitably results in apparent over-supply as soon as the harvest and packing season is over, and it may involve heavy losses if consumer demand does not advance as anticipated. Such risks are not readily assumed except by those who are accustomed to taking risks of that character, or in other words, those engaged in production of a product or products that are highly competitive. This explains in large part why the pack of canned fruits and vegetables in 1946 was of sufficient size to satisfy the increasing demand during the year with the result that prices to consumers have been for the most of the year at relatively low levels.

Meetings

N.C.A. Western Laboratories Plan Sanitation Conference

A conference of plant sanitarians and other personnel interested in canning plant sanitation will be held by the National Canners Association, Western Branch Research Laboratories, at San Francisco, Calif., on November 11, 12, and 13, 1947. Invitations to attend have been extended to all western region canner members and their sanitarians, and to all others in the industry who have a particular interest in cannery sanitation.

In addition to round table and group discussions of developments in the field of sanitation applicable to the canning industry, the program will include talks by John Harvey, Chief, Western District, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Karl F. Meyer, Director, Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, University of California, and Professor Walter S. Mangold, School of Public Health, University of California.

Reports on "Waste Disposal and Utilization," "Chlorination," "Cleaning Studies," and "Cannery Construction" will be presented, and opportunity given for discussion.

Forthcoming Meetings

October 29—National Canners Association, Washington Research Laboratory Committee, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

October 31-November 1—Texas Canners Association, Annual Convention, White-Plaza and Driscoll Hotels, Corpus Christi, Tex.

November 3-14—University of Wisconsin, Cannery Fieldmen's Course, Madison, Wis.

November 4-6—Association of Pacific Fisheries and Northwest Branch of National Canners Association, 34th Annual Convention, Empress Hotel, Victoria, British Columbia.

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 48th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 11-13—National Canners Association, Western Branch Laboratories, Sanitation Conference, San Francisco, Calif.

November 12-14—National Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Board of Directors, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

November 17-18—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 33rd Annual Meeting, Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 18—National Canners Association and Pennsylvania Canners Association, Tomato Disease Conference, Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 24-25—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

December 3-5—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheridan Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

December 3-5—Tri-State Packers Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9-10—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

December 11-12—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 62nd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

December 17—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Convention, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

January 7-9—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oreg.

January 11-13—National Preservers Association, Annual Meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y.

January 17-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention, Dennis, Jefferson, Marlborough-Blenheim, President, Ritz-Carlton, Shelburne, and Traymore Hotels, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-22—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 26-27—Canners League of California, 1948 Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Special Corn Meeting Held for Tri-State Area Canners

Approximately 100 canners of sweet corn attended the special corn canners meeting sponsored by the Tri-State Packers Association and the Corn Canners Service Bureau at Baltimore, Md., on October 21.

One of the features of the meeting was an address by Dr. George C. Decker, Head, Section on Economic Entomology, University of Illinois. Dr. Decker presented some valuable information on the control of corn borer in Illinois and discussed a number of other problems in connection with the production and canning of sweet corn.

Other speakers on the program were Dr. George C. Lankford, Entomologist, University of Maryland; Prof. Donald MacCreary, Entomologist, University of Delaware; and Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, Director, N.C.A. Raw Products Bureau.

Laboratory Committee to Meet

A meeting of the Association's Washington Research Laboratory Committee will be held on October 29 at 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., to review the progress of the work now being done by the Washington research laboratory and to consider plans for future activities.

Home Economics

Canned Foods Featured

The October issue of *Good Housekeeping* magazine has an interesting article on pages 202 and 203, giving pantry supplies, menus and recipes for three good emergency meals. The Good Housekeeping Institute used canned foods as the basis of the meals.

The article states "There are occasions when you must turn to your emergency shelf for the makings of an entire meal. (So don't forget to keep your shelf well stocked.) When that time comes, keep these menus in mind."

Most of the recipes are given in quantities of four and five servings. However, following each menu, directions for two are shown in simple, brief language.

Retail Grocers' Sales Rise, as Wholesale Grocers Decline

August, 1947, sales of retail grocery and grocery-fresh-meat stores were estimated at $1,901,000,000 in a report issued this week by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. This represents an increase of 9 percent from August last year and was 4 percent more than July, 1947.

Chain store sales during August accounted for 38 percent of the total and were up 17 percent from last year. Based on a sample of stores reporting to the Commerce Department's Bureau of the Census, August sales of independent stores were 1 percent higher than both the previous month and August, 1946.

Sales of wholesale grocers for August were estimated at $699,000,000, an increase of 4 percent from August last year but down 6 percent from July, 1947. Inventories held by wholesale grocers at the end of August, based on a sample of 324 firms, were 34 percent larger than on the same date last year and 8 percent larger than at the end of July. On August 31, grocery wholesalers, in general, had approximately a seven weeks' supply of merchandise on hand at current rate of sales compared with 5⅛ weeks' supply on August 31 last year.

Frozen Vegetable Outlook in 1948 Is Expected to Be Good

Although the total 1947 pack of frozen vegetables may not prove to be as large as the 1946 pack, stocks of frozen vegetables are enough larger than last year to permit the record-high rate of consumption of 1946 and first half of 1947 to continue well into 1948, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Demand by consumers for frozen vegetables in the first half of 1948 and demand by commercial processors for vegetables for freezing will be strong.

On August 1 this year, total cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables were 296.6 million pounds, which was 67.4 million pounds larger than holdings a year earlier. By September 1 this year, frozen vegetable holdings had increased to 330.1 million pounds, a total only 45.2 million pounds larger than a year earlier. Most of this adjustment in holdings this year compared to last is explained by the increase in frozen pea stocks this August of only 9.8 million pounds, compared with 32.3 million pounds in August 1946, USDA said.

Statistics

Canned Asparagus Stocks

Stocks of canned asparagus in canners' hands October 1, 1947, totaled 1,651,752 cases or about 40 percent of the total 1947-48 supply, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments of canned asparagus by canners from March 1 to October 1, 1947, totaled 2,489,379 actual cases.

The stocks in canners' hands on October 1, 1947, with comparisons, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 96 percent of the pack, together with estimates for those not reporting are shown below. Information for California was compiled by the Canners League of California.

Pack, Stocks, and Shipments, 1946-47 and 1947-48

	1946–47 *Actual cases*	1947–48 *Actual cases*
March 1 carryover[1]	150,000	224,775
Pack	4,442,632	3,916,356
Total supply	4,592,632	4,141,131
October 1 stocks[1]	1,100,000	1,651,752
Shipments Mar. 1–Oct. 1.	3,492,632	2,489,379

[1] 1946–47 stocks estimated from Department of Commerce reports of civilian stocks.

Pack, Stocks, and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

States	Total pack and carryover 1947–48 season	Total stocks, Oct. 1, 1947	Shipments, Mar. 1–Oct. 1
New Jersey	510,289	190,627	319,662
Illinois	445,104	279,189	165,915
Michigan	358,987	176,766	182,221
Washington and Oregon	237,104	95,405	141,699
California	2,448,336	845,494	1,602,842
Other States	141,311	64,271	77,040
Total U. S.	4,141,131	1,651,752	2,489,379

Meat Canning in September Shows Increase from Average

The quantity of meat used in canning meat and meat products processed under federal inspection in September, 1947, totaled 94 million pounds, according to information supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This total is substantially larger than the 68 million pounds processed in September of last year, but somewhat smaller than the 98 million pounds used in canning in August of this year. The total for the first nine months of this year was 108 million pounds compared with 1,230 million pounds for the corresponding months of 1946.

The quantity of meat used in canning meat under federal inspection for September, with comparisons, is shown below:

	September		Jan.–Sept.	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Beef	8,470	12,143	103,719	84,339
Pork	18,526	30,632	506,373	315,386
Sausage	3,229	11,679	50,372	79,361
Soup	9,766	5,721	251,344	283,418
Other	28,436	33,829	318,495	255,401
Total	68,447	94,204	1,230,303	1,017,905

Census Bureau Releases Data on Food Exports and Imports

Exports and imports of canned foods by commodities for August, 1946, and August, 1947, and cumulative for the period January through August, 1946, and for the same eight months of this year, are shown on the following page. This information was compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics from the foreign trade figures of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Cold Storage Holdings by Container Sizes Reported

A summary of preliminary October 1, 1947, cold storage holdings of certain fruits and vegetables in containers of one pound or less and over one pound, as reported this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is given below. This summary is based on returns from about three-quarters of the warehousemen who store the specified commodities.

Commodity	Percent of total stocks reported by size	Percent of stocks reported by container sizes in packages of 1 lb. or less; over 1 lb.	
FRUITS	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Peaches	66	34	66
Raspberries	68	13	87
Strawberries	65	32	68
VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	47	74	26
Beans, lima	57	52	48
Beans, snap	50	51	49
Corn, sweet	62	41	59
Peas, green	57	49	51
Spinach	51	74	26

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended October 18 totaled 308 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 1 percent below the 311 million pounds produced during the preceding week but 27 percent above.

Latest Canned Food Export and Import Statistics, with Comparisons

	August, 1946		August, 1947		Jan.-Aug., 1946		Jan.-Aug., 1947	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Exports								
Meats, total	61,776,345	$21,595,312	4,704,892	$1,792,843	797,561,145	$228,362,585	36,763,007	$14,260,791
Beef, corned, etc.	12,689,211	4,324,028	2,439,696	710,719	149,130,584	41,495,441	8,505,584	2,907,270
Tushonka	7,151,799	2,740,764	.....	.....	76,638,080	30,973,402	4,312,222	1,791,831
Pork	15,849,289	5,336,975	1,426,230	721,036	75,454,147	25,660,878	12,367,966	5,587,521
Sausage, bologna, franks, etc.	3,021,435	1,046,129	250,156	135,726	54,020,701	17,327,509	5,511,757	2,181,206
Other meat	23,064,611	8,147,416	588,810	224,762	442,317,633	112,905,355	6,065,478	1,792,963
Vegetables, total	15,854,335	1,787,894	8,403,576	1,200,524	163,003,004	13,281,375	79,944,122	12,400,012
Asparagus	1,726,285	419,925	1,315,431	336,327	5,665,642	1,309,696	10,237,145	2,410,057
Beans, baked and with pork	308,534	42,500	495,362	57,959	6,051,321	738,949	7,019,731	854,684
Corn	127,851	15,517	93,018	10,861	3,321,291	373,997	3,049,698	371,501
Peas	1,873,206	198,385	2,441,050	157,035	12,702,186	1,336,125	10,718,686	916,587
Soups	1,042,093	187,239	1,033,343	176,040	8,358,985	1,929,717	8,945,152	1,619,171
Tomatoes	.....	.....	102,190	11,681	.....	.....	1,266,712	156,952
Tomato paste and puree	169,985	23,763	565,295	87,478	3,559,161	467,594	11,752,385	1,745,759
Tomato juice	6,325,283	273,809	74,280	7,107	89,134,449	2,697,002	4,690,572	926,255
Catsup, etc.	225,591	45,198	648,790	118,912	4,942,691	861,758	6,105,928	1,179,278
Other vegetables and juices	4,055,507	581,558	1,634,817	237,124	29,267,278	3,476,537	16,158,113	2,219,768
Condensed milk	3,065,935	564,928	8,161,169	1,684,318	66,638,938	11,252,267	58,626,664	11,299,284
Evaporated milk	89,447,210	11,003,310	41,393,528	5,408,584	754,438,511	89,101,558	269,781,689	37,122,675
Fish:								
Salmon	1,686,172	546,062	582,240	302,443	49,223,631	12,309,414	50,160,717	14,425,785
Sardines	4,078,288	604,038	2,041,535	540,402	63,369,676	9,988,748	49,204,919	8,234,648
Cod, haddock, lake, pollock, cusk	210	82	641,507	122,082	8,274	2,042	12,888,315	1,888,617
Herring	5,392	2,063	517,734	64,230	2,051,977	320,550	1,876,433	234,685
Other fish, except shellfish	774,933	102,751	489,997	147,450	13,573,846	2,198,851	10,888,039	2,294,323
Shellfish:								
Shrimp	34,037	34,521	23,841	22,696	50,257	45,144	1,377,518	1,305,271
Other shellfish	2,410,478	451,728	1,936,794	261,085	23,561,061	3,718,646	10,822,323	2,377,564
Fruits, total	5,021,743	689,907	5,864,413	818,139	73,728,471	9,862,093	164,474,756	21,915,900
Grapefruit	69,426	12,173	117,900	11,269	172,212	32,191	43,145,176	4,367,655
Berries	2,716	905	89,622	15,851	377,517	60,307	508,675	111,452
Apples and sauce	44,815	7,345	253,628	28,362	554,394	77,922	2,623,670	323,944
Grapes	240	50	.....	.....	778	145	.....	.....
Apricots	884,036	131,082	779,153	100,876	16,152,218	2,074,415	23,783,782	2,834,984
Cherries	462,483	96,013	124,507	26,260	2,188,382	435,680	955,698	223,427
Prunes and plums	1,506,998	189,878	121,283	14,260	2,493,256	292,085	5,349,086	606,230
Peaches	285,230	36,703	2,888,087	342,934	12,392,953	1,481,649	39,445,049	4,955,520
Pears	118,490	18,043	127,924	25,382	5,185,349	762,882	14,936,264	2,624,194
Pineapple	1,257,093	148,121	410,456	92,995	14,397,986	1,772,846	11,488,076	1,942,452
Fruit salad and cocktail	307,150	44,706	857,652	143,044	18,288,943	2,678,023	19,990,157	3,530,186
Other fruits	23,046	4,888	94,201	16,906	1,524,483	193,948	2,249,123	395,856
Fruit juices (a) (in gallons):								
Pineapple	14,878	12,454	24,964	28,895	494,877	393,653	561,350	517,655
Grapefruit	365,591	112,779	195,026	90,435	6,254,271	2,398,899	3,510,252	1,577,641
Orange	701,258	275,197	591,073	1,044,569	3,760,070	2,172,164	4,225,341	5,889,463
Other fruit juices	433,839	195,299	310,501	193,466	2,798,113	2,313,240	3,625,116	2,656,124
Imports								
Meat:								
Beef	653,400	185,722	2,188,908	741,464	903,680	243,077	3,375,421	1,093,171
Other meats	1,400	304	186,360	65,870	142,234	44,382	216,518	71,574
Milk, condensed and evaporated	.....	.....	159	37	632,113	58,353	991	157
Fish:								
Packed in oil:								
Sardines	545,627	203,567	1,127,061	405,924	14,519,612	5,251,902	10,514,982	3,918,471
Anchovies	358,806	270,456	279,380	207,379	3,111,731	2,356,346	700,330	524,320
Other fish in oil	415,653	185,627	352,307	197,917	4,066,730	1,756,733	4,582,759	2,406,306
Other fish not in oil	3,009,821	677,647	436,985	98,437	7,731,155	2,111,130	5,991,904	1,430,163
Shellfish:								
Clams and oysters	6,841	6,522	2,649	2,483	229,070	140,672	77,090	76,155
Lobsters	453,884	757,248	216,108	260,652	1,952,206	3,007,493	773,684	894,904
Vegetables:								
Pimientos	182,586	73,719	27,400	8,475	3,652,987	1,416,101	133,080	42,756
Tomatoes	236,077	23,568	1,315,994	122,779	2,027,675	136,651	5,924,742	661,026
Tomato paste and sauce	79,800	6,000	.....	.....	722,200	56,035	204,915	39,894
Other vegetables	243,639	26,032	2,793	425	2,307,037	192,830	176,332	37,061
Fruit:								
Pineapple, dutiable	7,131,450	1,013,707	12,480,686	1,526,538	28,645,991	3,973,441	38,358,254	4,826,775

(a) Including concentrates.

1947 Pack and Stocks of Canned Sweet Cherries

The 1947 pack of canned sweet cherries totaled 643,385 actual cases—only 31 percent the size of the 1946 pack of 2,082,251 cases, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics has reported.

October 1, 1947, stocks, on the basis of equivalent cases 24/2½'s, total 210,000 cases compared with canner stocks on October 1, 1946 of 515,000 cases, according to a report of the Department of Commerce.

The California and Washington-Oregon pack and stocks were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

The pack report is a summary of all canners known to have packed sweet cherries this year. The stock report is based on replies from all except five canners who packed, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Following are the packs and stocks of canned sweet cherries by States and can sizes, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics.

1947 Pack by States and Can Sizes

	24/2½	72/8Z	48/1T	24/303	24/2	6/10	Total
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,511	1,760	38,271
Utah	19,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,947	24,913
Washington and Oregon	118,860	33,118(a)	27,371	3,665	51,650	39,997	274,670
California	130,177	4,266	75,496	.....	62,697	31,693	302,329
Other States	1,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,401	3,202
U. S. Total	270,804	37,384	100,867	3,665	150,867	79,798	643,385

October 1, 1947 Canner Stocks (Sold and Unsold)

	24/2½	72/8Z	48/1T	24/303	24/2	6/10	Total
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Washington and Oregon	86,537	5,174(a)	12,555	1,631	30,588	37,729	174,214
California	13,016	504	3,807	.....	10,582	2,810	30,719
Other States	8,195	.....	.....	.....	13,650	4,760	26,614
U. S. Total	107,748	5,678	16,362	1,631	54,829	45,299	231,547

(a)Includes 72/8Z and 48/8Z.

1947 Canned Apricot Pack Shows Decrease

The 1947 pack of canned apricots totaled 3,261,739 actual cases or about 30 percent of the 1946 pack of 10,802,202 actual cases, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics has reported.

October 1, 1947, stocks, on the basis of equivalent cases 24/2½'s, total 2,006,000 cases compared with canner stocks on October 1, 1946, of 2,967,000.

The California and Washington-Oregon pack and stocks were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

The pack report is a summary of all canners known to have packed apricots this year. The stock report is based on reports from all except five canners who packed, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Following are the packs and stocks of canned apricots by State and can size, on October 1, 1947:

1947 Pack by States and Can Sizes

	24/2½	72/8Z	48/1T	24/2	6/10	Total
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Utah	34,940	.....	.....	.....	20,228	55,168
Washington and Oregon	64,582	10,785	28,207	860	38,223	142,777
California	1,834,865	68,941	530,437	24,788	604,763	3,063,794
U. S. Total	1,934,387	79,726	558,734	25,678	663,214	3,261,739

October 1, 1947 Canner Stocks (Sold and Unsold)

	24/2½	72/8Z	48/1T	24/2	6/10	Total
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Utah	36,433	.....	.....	.....	21,863	58,296
Washington and Oregon	54,980	5,035	17,727	465	32,031	110,238
California	1,143,166	21,298	230,724	15,988	444,980	1,856,156
U. S. Total	1,234,579	26,333	248,451	16,453	498,874	2,024,690

Rail and Boat Shipments of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Rail and boat shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables (exclusive of white potatoes) totaled 13,354 cars for the week ending October 18, 1947, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These shipments were slightly more than those for the previous week of 13,088 cars, but about 15 percent less than those for the corresponding week last year.

The following table, compiled from a report of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, gives carlot shipments of certain fresh fruits and vegetables for the week ending October 18 with comparisons:

	Week ending		
	Oct. 18, 1947	Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 19, 1946
VEGETABLES	*Carloads*	*Carloads*	*Carloads*
Beans, snap and lima	54	16	95
Tomatoes	601	636	954
Green peas	26	29	29
Spinach	1	6	3
Others	4,736	4,630	5,307
FRUITS			
Citrus	2,306	2,012	2,336
Other	5,630	5,759	6,999
Total	13,354	13,088	15,723

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants, during the week ended October 16, totaled 24,819 tons. Pack of sardines during the week aggregated 255,558 cases.

The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1946:

	Season to Oct. 16, 1947	Season to Oct. 17, 1946
Areas	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern district	79	503
Central district	9,872	20,295
Southern district	51,623	34,364
Total	61,574	55,162
Can sizes	*Cases*	*Cases*
1-lb. ovals	409,331	128,554
1-lb. talls	244,721	394,041
½-lb. fillet	2,698	7,700
8-oz. 96's	14,900	11,193
Miscellaneous	75,673	10,451
Total	747,323	551,948

Stokely Buys Polk Plant

Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., has acquired The Polk Co., Tampa, Fla., packers of citrus and citrus products.

Standards

Studies on Standards for Canned Sweet Potatoes

The Association has been informed that the Food and Drug Administration plans to start a study of canned sweet potatoes for the purpose of developing standards of identity, quality, and fill of container for this canned food under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. A public hearing is not contemplated in the near future, but the studies are to be started now in the principal canning areas. Sweet potatoes are canned commercially in a number of States, and all canners of this product should give immediate consideration to the different varieties, styles of pack, factors of quality, proper standards for fill of container, etc., as well as suitable label statements, which will come up for discussion before the new standards are established.

Fruits Canned With Rum

Definitions and standards of identity for peaches, apricots, pears, and cherries canned with rum have been established under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by the Federal Security Administrator, effective January 23, 1948. Full text of the standards were carried on page 373 of the INFORMATION LETTER for August 23, 1947.

New U. S. Grades Proposed

United States standards for grades for frozen grapefruit and for olive oil have been proposed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Hearings on the proposed standards will be held some time in the near future. Persons desiring to submit written data, views or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed standards, should file the same with the Hearing Clerk, Room 1844, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Salad Dressing Standards

The Federal Security Administrator, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, will hold a public hearing commencing at 10:00 a. m., e. s.t., November 17, in Room 5541, Federal Security Building, Independence Avenue and Fourth St., S. W., Washington, D. C., for the purpose of receiving evidence upon the basis of which regulations may be promulgated fixing and establishing reasonable definitions and standards of identity for mayonnaise, French dressing, and related salad dressings.

SEEK WAGE AND HOUR CHANGES

(Concluded from page 435)

forty-cents-an-hour minimum is grotesque and obsolete. . . . Seventy-five cents an hour would not be an unreasonable minimum. . . .

"Trick contracts" and other legal devices should not be permitted to contravene the law in its concept of the "regular rate of pay," General Fleming added.

On the basis of testimony to be presented during five weeks of hearings, the Subcommittee will propose amendments to the Wage and Hour law. Irving McCann, Subcommittee counsel, cited General Fleming as the law's ablest administrator. General Fleming testified on October 21.

The Subcommittee was urged, on the following day, to repeal both the minimum wage and the maximum hour provisions. Professor Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University asserted that if they are not repealed, the exemptions to industries such as agriculture "should be carefully preserved."

The Subcommittee will hear from representatives of labor and management during the next three weeks, and in the concluding week will call on other Government officials.

Labor

Hearing Proposed for Part 541 of Wage and Hour Law

The U. S. Department of Labor has announced, in the *Federal Register* of October 21, that the Wage and Hour Division will hold hearings on proposed amendments to Part 541 of regulations with respect to the definition of the terms "executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacity, or . . . outside salesman" as they affect employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

All persons wishing to be heard should file notice of intention to appear with the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., not later than November 20.

Personnel

Zimmermann Appointed State Department Fish Consultant

The Department of State on October 17, announced the appointment of Frederick L. Zimmermann of Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., as consultant in the Fisheries and Wildlife Branch, International Resources Division. Mr. Zimmermann is being added to the staff to assist in the development of an international fisheries conservation program for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Zimmermann is at present special adviser to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, a member of the faculty at Hunter College in New York and also is research director of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. He is a native of Brooklyn and a graduate of Columbia Univ.

Following completion of his college training Mr. Zimmermann served the term 1930-36 as a member of the New York State Assembly. During most of 1943 he was a member of the staff of the Department of State assigned to fishery programs.

Florida Canners Officers

C. C. Street of The Sun Dine Co., Inc., of Lake Alfred, Fla., was elected president of the Florida Canners Association at the 16th annual convention of that organization held recently at Daytona Beach. Mr. Street succeeds C. Rouss May, The Hills Brothers Co., Bartow. L. L. Recker, sales manager for the Adams Packing Association, Inc., at Auburndale, was named first vice president. R. D. Robinson, Dr. P. Phillips Canning Co. was named second vice president. Harold Sweatt of the Besco Canning Co., Orlando, was elected treasurer. C. C. Rathbun of Tampa was continued as executive secretary.

Michigan Canners Officers

Officers of the Michigan Canners Association, elected at that organization's fall convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., are as follows:

President—A. J. Rogers, Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City; vice president—Reed Roberts, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Grand Rapids; and secretary-treasurer—Harvey W. Norris (re-elected), Crystal Canning Co., Fremont.

Raw Products

Corn Canners Recommend N. C. A. Set Up Special Sweet Corn Commodity Committee to Foster Research on Corn Harvesters

At the Special Corn Canners Conference on Mechanical Corn Harvester Requirements held last week in Chicago, Ill., a motion was passed "to request that the Directors of the National Canners Association authorize creation of a special sweet corn commodity committee to promote the earliest possible development of a satisfactory sweet corn harvester or harvesters, and to initiate and foster desirable research projects; second, that said committee be authorized to raise a research fund by a per case subscription from corn canners to promote such work; and third, that said committee be authorized to select advisory members from Federal and State agencies or asociations, or from the allied industries to aid in its work."

The conference was called to order, with Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, Director of the Association's Raw Products Research Bureau, acting as temporary chairman. At the suggestion of Dr. Mahoney, a permanent chairman of the meeting was chosen, R. H. Winters of The Larsen Company, Green Bay, Wis., being selected. The chairman appointed F. S. Silver of The Silver Canning Company, Colora, Md., as secretary. The purpose of the meeting as stated by the permanent chairman was as follows: First, the meeting of this particular group was specified as being entirely advisory; second, the meeting had been called to discuss the defects of mechanical corn pickers as used in 1947 and to collect and offer constructive suggestions to the manufacturers of mechanical corn pickers, and third, to express faith in the mechanical corn picker as a method of sweet corn harvesting.

As it was realized by all that much work needed to be done to help improve machines for 1948 use, and that a long-range program of experiment and research was called for to obtain the best possible machine for the future, Chairman Winters was authorized to appoint a representative committee to advise with all interested manufacturers and to initiate desirable long-range research projects. The following committee was named:

D. R. Montgomery, *Chairman*, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont, Minn., J. D. Barnard, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn., C. H. Blaska, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Waunakee, Wis., G. V. Bonus, Libby, McNeill and Libby, Walworth, Wis., Sidney Day, Birds Eye-Snider Div., General Foods Corp., Rochester, N. Y., Howard Heron, California Packing Corp., Rochelle, Ill., (J. E. Countryman, alternate), R. W. Jones, R. W. Jones Canning Co., Arlington, Ind., Frank E. Leonard, Stokely Foods, Inc., Astico, Wis., F. S. Silver, The Silver Canning Co., Colora, Md., Stran Summers, C. G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom, Pa., and Fred T. Wright, Beaver Valley Canning Co., Grimes, Iowa.

Advisory Members: Dr. B. A. Jennings, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of the committee is Harvey R. Burr, Corn Canners Service Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

The foregoing Committee expects to meet on November 9 at Milwaukee, Wis., to prepare a report to be presented to the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association at its November 14 meeting in Chicago, Ill. Two subcommittees also were appointed, one to ascertain manufacturers' plans and prospects for 1948, and another, to assemble and present suggested improvements for 1948 models of mechanical corn harvesters. These subcommittee findings will be incorporated in the report to the N.C.A. Board of Directors.

A complete report of the Special Corn Canners Conference was mailed by the Association to all sweet corn canners on October 22.

Deaths

O. P. Hopkins Dies

Oliver P. Hopkins, 67, assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce and former acting executive secretary of the Canning Industry Code during the NRA era, died in Washington on October 17, following a brief illness.

Mr. Hopkins served as assistant and as acting executive secretary of the Canning Industry Code Authority from its organization in June, 1934, until the Code Authority was finally liquidated in July, 1935. The following year he served on the staff of the National Canners Association, covering legislative news. Except for the period during 1933 to 1940, when Mr. Hopkins left the government service to enter private business, he had worked continuously from 1911 with the Department of Commerce.

He is survived by his wife and a brother.

Can Company Official Dies

Maltbie L. Babcock, about 57, sales-office manager of the Syracuse-Malden districts of Continental Can Co., died suddenly October 19, in Syracuse, N. Y.

Prior to becoming sales-office manager for Continental in Syracuse in 1938, he also worked in the company's main office in New York City and in the district sales office in Chicago. Mr. Babcock had been with the Continental Can Co. for about 25 years.

He is survived by his widow and one son.

Foreign Trade

Cuba's Fruit and Vegetable Pack Declines This Year

Although it is still too early to figure accurately the quantity of fruits and vegetables processed in Cuba during 1947, the final figure is likely to be between 30,000 and 35,000 short tons or 30 to 40 percent less than the record pack of 50,000 tons in 1946, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. The forecast for 1947 about equals the packs of 1942 and 1945. The principal cause for the slump from the 1946 level is the decline in the export demand for high-sugar products, such as grated coconut, guava products, and various preserves, the Commerce Department explained.

Production of canned pineapples (the main item packed in Cuba), will approximate the 1946 figure, but the pack of pimentos and tomatoes probably will show a decline.

Official foreign-trade statistics for the first 6 months of 1947 and unofficial data compiled from manifests of vessels loading cargo at Habana

during July and August reveal that exportation of processed fruits and vegetables is proceeding at a somewhat lower rate than in 1946. In the 8-month period January-August 1947, only about 45,000,000 pounds were exported. Canned pineapple and pineapple products have been the principal item, just as was the case in 1946, but the volume of trade is somewhat lower than it was a year ago.

No statistics on imports of processed fruits and vegetables have been compiled for 1947, but local commission agents report that imports of canned fruits and vegetables are generally below the levels of 1946 although still well above the prewar average. Fairly heavy shipments of tomato paste are reported, which will fill the gap in the domestic supply caused by blight of the winter tomato crop.

To Remove Tariff Preferences

State Department officials have advised the Association that following the close of the International Trade Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, Great Britain, Canada, and the Union of South Africa secretly agreed to terminate all tariff preferences against products from the United States. Tariff Commission experts also have informed the N.C.A. that if the British and their colonies go through with present plans, India, Australia and New Zealand likely will permit the same concessions.

REVISED RULES OF ARBITRATION

(Concluded from page 435)

Boards which have been set up in 62 metropolitan areas to arbitrate disputes arising out of the sale of canned foods to which a canner is a party. The new rules of arbitration replace a set of rules which had been in effect since before the war, and will apply whenever the sales contract contains an arbitration clause providing for arbitration by the Joint Arbitration Boards approved by the National Canners Association or, in the absence of any such clause, whenever the parties agree after the dispute has arisen to submit the controversy to arbitration by a Joint Arbitration Board.

A covering memorandum which was mailed out with the Rules of Arbitration states in part:

"For several decades the National Canners Association has endeavored to foster the settlement of commercial disputes arising out of the sale of canned foods by arbitration. In this activity it has happily had the full cooperation of both distributors and brokers. The existing Arbitration Rules now appear to warrant revision. There have been great advances in the law of commercial arbitration; a broad and far-reaching Federal Arbitration Act has evoked a helpful group of decisions; and with the return of peacetime conditions it is believed that arbitration will become more important.

"As early as 1939 consideration was given and a study begun of a revision of the Rules of Arbitration to bring them completely up to date and the new revision reflects many years of study. They have been formulated after careful examination of most of the comparable arbitration rules developed for and utilized in other industries.

"These Rules are issued to the Joint Arbitration Boards solely for the purpose of establishing a uniform arbitration procedure for the settlement of all controversies to which a canner is a party and include any questions which may arise in the sale of canned foods to a wholesaler, a retailer, or any other distributor. The controlling matter is whether the sales contract which the parties have signed includes an arbitration clause or the parties subsequently agree to submit the controversy to arbitration pursuant to these Rules. The new Rules likewise contemplate that the existing Arbitration Boards utilized by canners and their customers may be appointed to serve in the arbitration of disputes between such parties but in all such cases the new Rules will be applicable.

"It is desirable to emphasize that the Rules will be applicable only to disputes to which a canner is a party. The Rules will not apply to controversies between distributors and persons other than canners, and consequently will not affect any arrangements which other industries may have for settling disputes in which canners are not involved.

"It has long been the custom for the National Food Brokers' Association to collaborate with the two Wholesale Grocers' Associations in appointing such Boards. At the present time, Arbitration Boards have been appointed by the National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association in . . ." 38 metropolitan areas "and by the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association in . . ." 24 other urban centers.

KATHERINE SMITH AIDS LUCKMAN GROUP

(Concluded from page 435)

ice Director Katherine Smith for part-time work with the Consumer Service Section. Miss Smith's training and experience equip her particularly well for giving this section valuable assistance. We hope that you will consider this request favorably."

The Association has agreed to donate Miss Smith's services as requested, and Mr. Luckman's Committee was so notified. For the next few weeks Miss Smith will assist in the work of the Citizens Food Committee's Consumer Service Section by supplying recipe, menu and nutrition information material to the public. The work of the section is directed by Katharine Fisher, who has been loaned to the Committee by *Good Housekeeping* Magazine for the emergency.

NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since October 4, 1947. Ruled lines are provided in the pages of the National Canners Association's *Membership List* and should be used to enter the names of the firms in the following list:

Bath Canning Co., Belfast, Maine

Huff Canneries, Inc., 302 5th St., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

R. A. Kester, Seldovia, Alaska

Pauls Delta Packing Corporation, 1023 Howard Ave., New Orleans 13, La.

Zigler Canning Cooperative, Inc., Timberville, Va.

Supplies

Metal Can Shipments

Shipments of metal cans in August, 1947, amounted to 387 thousand short tons, the highest shipment in any month since the initiation of this series of reports in January, 1943, by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The tonnage shipped in August exceeded the July output by 25 percent and was 13 percent higher than the shipments during August, 1946.

In accordance with the seasonal pattern, shipments of cans for food products advanced and amounted to 314 thousand tons, one-third more than the July shipments of these types of cans. More than two-thirds of the food cans shipped in August were fruit and vegetable cans; the 218 thousand tons shipped were 45 percent greater than the shipments of this type of can during July, the Census Bureau said.

Truman Calls Special Session of Congress for November 17

President Truman, on October 23, summoned Congress back to Washington for a special session on November 17, to act on emergency aid to Europe and on the increase in domestic prices. In a formal announcement of the special session, the President stated, "It is urgently necessary for the Congress to take legislative action designed to put an end to the continued rise in prices, which is causing hardship to millions of American families and endangering the prosperity and welfare of the entire Nation. When the Congress meets, I shall recommend to it suitable measures for dealing with inflation, high prices, and the high cost of living.

"It is also necessary for this Government to take adequate steps to meet the crisis in western Europe, where certain countries have exhausted their financial resources and are unable to purchase the food and fuel which are essential if their people are to survive the coming winter," the President declared.

Research

USDA Laboratory Completes Apple Juice Survey

A survey of apple juice packed in 1946 has just been completed by the Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory near Philadelphia.

The results of the survey indicate a trend away from deaeration and towards the use of ascorbic acid and the centrifuge. In addition, no apparent relationship was found between the flavor score in June and the variety of apples used, treatment before pasteurization, the type of container, deaeration, the use of ascorbic acid, filtration, whether the juice was clear or cloudy, or the size of the processing plant. Juices with a Brix above 13° were usually better flavored than those below.

The flavor rating of the 1946 juice was below that reported in the 1940 and 1941 surveys, probably because of the greater age of the samples judged in 1946 and of their lower juice density.

Laboratory tests were made of juice from high-quality apples, processed in different ways and stored at 75° and at 35° F. After 7 months, the products stored at the higher temperature averaged two flavor grades below the others. Storage temperature is probably as important a factor as any in controlling the flavor of commercial apple juices.

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